

**ANNONA DIVERSIFOLIA** (Annonaceae), 58030. **Ilama.** From Chiapas, Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapan, Huatusco, Vera Cruz. "It is now several years since the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction undertook an investigation of this little-known relative of the cherimoya, and decided that it is a species worthy of wide cultivation in the Tropics. In these few years several thousand seedlings have been distributed, not alone in America, but also in southern Asia and elsewhere. A young tree growing in the Plant Introduction Garden at Miami, Fla., came into bearing in 1923. So far as known, this is the first time ilamas have been produced in the United States. The tree has always been very limited in its distribution. It is native to southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador, where it is found usually in foothill regions at elevations not greater than 2,000 feet. In some parts of Mexico it is called ilama; in Chiapas 'papauce,' and in Guatemala and Salvador 'anona blanca.'

"The climatic requirements of this tree are similar to those of the sugar-apple and the custard-apple. It will withstand light frosts, and often grows in regions where the rainfall is light. Seedling trees come into bearing when four or five years old. If propagated by budding (which should be simple), they would probably bear a year or two earlier. The species is not as robust as the cherimoya, rarely reaching more than 20 feet in height, and being of somewhat slender growth. The fruit is conical, oval, or round, and weighs from half a pound to a pound or more. The surface is rough, with the carpellary areas indicated by deeply incised lines. The color varies from pale green to magenta pink, overspread with a whitish bloom, whence the common name 'anona blanca,' or 'white anona.' In pale-green varieties the flesh is pure white; in pink kinds it is tinged with that color. The flavor is similar to that of the sugar-apple, but with more acid. The seeds are about as numerous as in the cherimoya but slightly larger than those of the latter." (Wilson Popenoe.)

**ARTOCARPUS ODORATISSIMA** (Moraceae), 58025. **Marang.** From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Adn. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. "The marang has been brought recently to the attention of horticulturists by P. J. Wester, who considers it a fruit of unusual promise. It resembles the jack fruit and the seeded bread-fruit in appearance, but is superior in quality to either of these. The tree, which grows wild in the southern Philippine Islands and the Sulu Archipelago, is medium-sized, with large, dark-green, entire or 3-lobed leaves 18 to 24 inches long. Wester describes the fruit as roundish oblong in form, about 6 inches in length, with the surface thickly studded with soft greenish yellow spines one-third of an inch long. The rind is thick and fleshy, the flesh white, sweet, and juicy, aromatic and of pleasant flavor; it is separated into segments (about the